GOON AND RESIDENCE VERY LEAST OFFICE AND RELEASE FOR THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTR

#### Aledical.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC-A

DR and Professor DIEFFENBACH'S (late

CANDS'S SALT RHEUM REMEDY. - Sufferers from Scretcia, Curaneous and Errorive Diseases, a ould at from Scretcia, Curaneous and Errorive Diseases, a ould at free resort to this valuable Medicine, which will speedly relieve he were symptoms of these distressing comparisons, and to a feet period complete a radical cure. Perposed and for sale by B. & D. SANDS, Droggists, No. 100 Fulton st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY of the AGF!

Mr. KENNEDY, of Rexbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a sensely that cures Every Kind of HUMOR from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pinaple. He has bird it in over eleven numbers cases and never falled except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within

ice.

Two or three boities will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canter in the south and stimich.

Three to Sive bottles are warranted to care the worst case of

or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Two bottles are warranted to cure running of she cars and blotches among the hair. Four or six bettes are warranted to cure corrept and running

or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate

Two or three bottles are warranted to core the most desperate case of theumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to core salt rheum.

Free to right bottles will core the worst case of scrothia.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a per set core is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Nothing looks so improbable to those who have in vain tried all the wonderful medicines of the day, as that a common weed groeing on the pastures and along old stone walls, should core every humor in the system; yet it is a fixed fact. If you have a known, it has to sart. There are no ifs nor acids, hums nor has, about it, sutting some cases, but not years. I peddied over a thousand buttles of it in the vicinity of Botton. I know the official of it in every case. It has already done some of the greatest curse ever done in Massachusetts. I gave it to obliden a year old, to old people of sity. I have seen good, nury, wormy-looking children, whose flush was soft and flashy, restored to a perfect state of health by one bottle.

To those who are sunject to a sick headache one bottle will a ways cure it. It gives great relief in extarth and distributes, some who have taken it have been costive for year, and have been regulated by it. Where the body is soud it works quite easy, but where there is any derangement of the functions of nature it will cance very singular feelings, but you must not be alarmed, they always di appear from four days to a week. There is never a hed result from it; on the contrary, when that feeling is gone you will feel yourself like a new person. I heard some of the most extrawagant encomiums of it that ever non-listened to.

Manufastured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 129 Warren-st.

men list ned to.

Manufastured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 129 Warren-st.,
Roubury, Mass. Price \$1.

Wholesale Agents for New-York: C. V. CLICKENER & Co.,
Rs. 31 Barclayat, CHARLES H. RING, No. 123 Braadway;
A. B. & D. SANCS. No. 141 Williamst; MARSH, ORVIS &
Co., No. 156 Greenwichst, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & Co.,
Rs. 176 Williamst; SCYD& PAUL, Damberset, WELLS
& Co., No. 116 Franklinest; McKISSON, ROBBINS & Co.,
No. 176 Williamst, SCHUB, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warrenset; WARD, CLOSE & Co., Madenlane; Mrs. HAYS,
Brooklyn, and for sale at retail by all respectable Druggists
Brooklyn; and for sale at retail by all respectable Druggists
Brooklyn; and for sale at retail by all respectable Druggists

WILL be paid if Dr. TOBIAS'S VEDO WILL be paid if Dr. TOBIAS'S VECrone, Colle, Headache, Toothache, Chrome Rheumatism,
Ceughs, Cuts, Burne, Swellings, and pains of all kinds, quicker
than any other remedy; i has been before the public eight years
and never falled; the most calebrated Physicians in the United
States recummend it. Sold by the Druggleis everywhere. DEPOT No. 60 Continuous Price 25 and 30 cents.

Dr. TOBIAS'S celebrated H.DRSE LINIMENT is also for
tale in pint bottles at 50 cents, which cannot be beat.

### Ocean Steamers, &c.

U. S. MAIL. STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—
November 21, at 2 e/ock P. M., from Warren-st pler. The
staunch and favorite steamship PHILADELPHIA, John McGe wan Commarder. For passage only apply at the office of
the Company, No. 177 West, corner Warren-st.

M. O. ROBERTS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.— Days of sailing changed to 9th and 2th of each mouth —NEW-YORK and CALIFORNIA TEAMS 19 LINE, via NICARAGUA.— ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY (of Nicaragua) PROPRIETORS —Through to advance of the maile—700 miles shorter than any other route.—25 lbs bagsage free.—The spie adid double-contine steamship NORTHEIN LIGHT (2500 time burden), Capt. Tinkingangh, will leave Pier. No. 3 North River, at 3 s'clock P. M., the Paule Arcense, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 time burden), over the Nicaragua Transit route, baying but twelve miles of land beansportation by first class carriages.

The Proprietors can now sense the sublic that the lething hentirely free from disease, and that the Political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the sightest interruption in the transit between the cocans need be apprehended.

For information or passage apply only to GHARLES MORGAN, Agent. No. 2 Bowling green.

Stamped letters taken for 61 cents each.

ELLIOTT'S CALIFORNIA DISPATCH and PASSENGER'S CONDUCTOR—Fourteeath Through Trip—Shortest and Quickest Route—Per rival steemahips NORT SERN LIGHT and UNCLE SAM—Per proprietor intends leaving New York Nov 24, 1855, and February, May and Aug 24, 1856, and San Francisco January, Avril, July and Oct. 1156. Has superior facilities for securing PASSAGE TICK— Aug 24, 1856, and San Francisco January, Ap 2, 1856. Has superior facilities for securing PA ETS and CHOICE STATE ROOMS, and account ETS and CHOICE STATE, ROOMS, and accompanies passes, under his charge) through to destination. All business requiring personal attention promptly attended to.

No Express Freight taken excepting articles perishable, which sequire special attention through to destination.

AUGUSTUS ELLIOTT.

AUGUSTUS ELLIOTT.

REFERENCES.—Messia Freeman & Co., and the Rev. H. Ward Beecher, New-York; Messia C. K. Garrison & Co., and Messia Freeman & Co., and Francisco. Offices-New-York; No. 50 Broadway; San Francisco, No. 124 Montgomery et.

THE NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL SCEAMERS.—The ships composing this

ine are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West.

BALTIC, Capt. Cometock.

ADRIATIC.

These ships having been mult by contract expressly for the Government service every care has been taken in their construction, as slee in their engines, to insure strength and societ, and their accomm odstrons for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, \$130; in second do., \$15; exclusive mass of extrastate state-rooms, \$252 from Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 cuiners. An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

FROM NEW YORK.

SATURDAY ... Jan. 5, 1856 WEDNESDAY. Jan. 23, 1856
BATURDAY ... Jan. 1856 WEDNESDAY. Feb. 6, 1856
BATURDAY ... Jan. 1856 WEDNESDAY. Feb. 6, 1856
BATURDAY ... Feb. 16, 1856 WEDNESDAY. Feb. 20, 1856
BATURDAY ... Mar. 1, 1856
BATURDAY ... Mar. 1, 1856
BATURDAY ... Mar. 15, 1856 WEDNESDAY. Mar. 19, 1856
BATURDAY ... Mar. 18, 1856 WEDNESDAY. April 2, 1856
BATURDAY ... Mar. 18, 1856 WEDNESDAY. April 2, 1856
BATURDAY ... April 12, 1856 WEDNESDAY. April 2, 1856
BATURDAY ... April 12, 1856 WEDNESDAY. April 30, 1856
BATURDAY ... April 26, 1856 WEDNESDAY. May 14, 1856
For Freight or Design Supp. 16

EDWD K. COLLING N. ... April 24, 1856

SATURDAY....April 26, 18:6 WEDNESDAY. May 14, 18:6
For Freight or passage apply to
EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wallet, N. Y.
BROWN, SHPLEY & Co., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & Co.,
No. 27 Austen Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & Co., Havre.
GEO. H. DRAFER, Paria.
The ewners of three ships will not be accountable for gold, effect, builton, species, jewelvy, jercious stones or metals, unless bills of lacing are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
Shippers will please take rotice that the ships of this line gament carry any goods continuand of war.

NEW-YORK and MEXICAN STEAMSHIP LINE via HAVANA.—The Pioneer Shipe of this L ne will consist of the New and Spendid Steamships OCEAN BIRD, 2,000 tuns. UNITED STATES, 1,500, and ST. LAWRENCE, 1,000 tuns.

Lett tuns, UNITED STATES, 1,500, and ST. LAWRENCE, 1,000 tuns.

These Ships were built at New York, and are thoroughly fitted and ventilated expressly for the trades, and in point or stength, speed and elegance, cannot be executed. The O.E.A. BLRD, after her first trip to New-Oreans, will run het word. New York and Havans, and the UNITED STATES between the latter port and the ports of Sisd. Campeachy Vera Cros and Tampico for Mexico) connecting semi-monthly at Havans, where p seem-gers treasure and freight, from the United States to Mexico, will be travally hipped from 6 express, and vice veras.

This Line will commence with the OcEAN BLRD on the let day of November, Lish and will also connect a Havans with lines of steamships from Liverpool and from Marsellles, via Cod. E. Persons travening to any of the above ports in Mexico will find this the quickest and most comfortable route, and those visiting System and the South of Frances and Relay, or any ports in the Mediterrancesis, and desiring to avoid the high sees and strong gates of the North Atlantic Ocean, will find this route, via Havans, for more desirable, particularly during the Winter months.

For HAVANA, at noon on SAVURDAY, Dec 1, the new and spended resembling OCEAN BIRD.

— communder, will leave this port from Mer No. St. N. R., not of Beach st., a shove stated.

For freight or passace apply on board, or at the office, No. 516

as above stated,
For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office, No. 516
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas,
JOHN GRAHAM, Agent.

Tampico.

Pior Class Passage from Vigo
Pior Class Passage from Marseilles.

Agents at Havana: J. C. BURNHAM & Co.

FOR CHARLESTON and FLORIDA-Semi-

Weekly U. S. MAIL LINE.—The spendid stance weekly U. S. MAIL LINE.—The spendid stance weekly U. S. MAIL LINE.—The spendid stance weekly for No. 18. R., on SATIRDAY. Nov. 24, at 3 o'dick, P. M., presidy, For Freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be staned and for Passage, at the office of Cabin passage 25. The magnificent steamer JAS. ADUSE Will message 25. The magnificent steamer JAS. ADUSE The Avoits steamer Carolina and leave on WFENERSCAY, Nov. 28.

The Avoits steamer Carolina, awing resumed by regular Direct the various landings in the St. John's River, Florida, will coomect with the steamer from New York, and leave Challeston every TUESDAY at 2 clock P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA-United Nate Mall Line - The new and splendid steamship ALA-BAMA. Geo. R. Schenck, commander, will leave New York for Savahush on BATURDAY, New 24, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed by the civil on beard. For freight apply on board, or for pressay to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Streams, Cabin Passase to Savannah, \$25, for Florida, through ticsels from New York to Jacksonville, \$31, Piletia, \$3. Large and commoditions steamships leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the seamers from New-York on Thesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer KNOXVILLE, C. D. Loddew, commander, will succeed, and sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28

PROM NEW-YORK to BREMEN via SOUTH-

In Second Cabin. 90
An experienced Surgeon learnehed to each steamer. Specia
delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through
the Post-Office. For passage or fleight, apply to
C. H. SAND Agent, No. 11 South William-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK and MEXICAN STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK and MEXICAN SIEAMSHIY
VIN ASSAU, N. P., HAVANA and KEY WEST.—The
splendid Steamer ST. LAWRENCE, 1,000 tuns burden will
leave New York for the above ports at noon on SATURDAY.
New York from Pier No. 37 N. R., frot of Beach et.
The above steamer has been thoroughly overhauled and refurnished throughout, newly coppered and has new boiler, having all the impressements required for the safety of the ship and
comfort of the passengers, will make her first trip as above
fasted.

confort of the passengers, will make her has the grated.
Freight for New-Orleans, 30 cents her cubic foot.
Shippers will be supplied with blank bills of lading of the form furnished by the agent on application at the office. No other form tighted, and no bills of lading signed after the hour of

JOHN GRAMAM, Agent.

Agents at New-Orleans, J. O. WOODRUFF & Co.

Agents at New-Orleans, J. O. WOODROFF & Co.

PATRIOTIC LINE.—New Line of NEW-YORK
and Liverpool Packets. This line will be seen
posed of the following new and splendid ships, visi:
DALHOUN... 2,000 tuns burden... Capt. D. H. Trumesa.
H. CLAY... 1,200 tuns burden... Capt. David Caulkins.
WEBSTER... 2,000 tuns burden... Capt. J. J. Lawrence.
ORIENT... 2,000 tuns burden... Capt. J. J. Lawrence.
ORIENT... 2,000 tuns burden... Capt. Goo. S. Hill.
The above vessels have been recently built, and are the
largest and most substantial in the trade.
They are commanded by men of experience and shifty. The
seconmodations are very superior, and every exertion will be
soads to promote the comfort of passengers and the convenience
of shippers. For freight or passengers and the convenience
of shippers. For freight or passenger and the convenience
SPOFWORD. TILESTON & Co., No., 29 Broadway.
Agents in Liverpool—T. GRIMSHAW & Co. No. 10 Gore
fina.

There will be no steamships of this line from Ne

The will be a considered that it is intended to resume, early in February, 856, the WEEKLY stillings of the steames pe of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will therefore be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and the Restor alternation.

### Steamboats and Railroads.

TOR PHILADELPHIA by the CAMDEN and AMBOY RAILROAD—From Pier Not 1 N. R., foot of Battery place.—The Caunden and Amboy Railroad Lines for Philadelphia will leave as follows:

MORNING LINE—A: 6 o'clock A. M., daily (Sundays excepted) by the steamer JOHN POTTER, Capt. John Simpson, for South Amboy, thence by cars and steamboats to Philadelphia. Fare by this Line. 42 25.

ATTERNOON EXPRESS LINE—At 2 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) by the steamboat JOHN POTTER, stopping at Jamestown Hightstown, Bordentown and Burlington, arriving at Philadelphia about 6; F. M. Fare by Express Line, \$3. Pare to Freehold and Monmouth, eitner line, \$6. Meals provided on board—Oinner, 75c.; Breakfast and Supper, 50c. Return Passengers will leave Philadelphia at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Wey Accommodation and Emigrant Line at 1 P. M. Fare,

Way Accommodation and Emigrant Line at 1 P. M. Fare

6150.

Emigrant Line at 4 P. M. Fare, \$1.75.

Emigrant Line at 4 P. M. Fare, \$1.75.

Fifty pounds of bagsage only allowed each passenger. Passen gers are prohibited from taking anything as beggage but their wearing apparel. All bagsage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for bagsage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount be youd \$100, except by special contract.

L. BLISS, Agent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after

st. Station as follows: Express Trains will leave Gnamberset. Station as follows: Express Trains. 7A. M., connecting with
Northern and Western Train. Mail Train, 8:30 A. M. Through
Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. For Sudgeon, 3:30
P. M. For Poughkeepsie.—Way Freight and Passenger Train,
12:30 P. M. For Peckakill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing-Sing,
12:30 and 2:00 P. M. For Dobbs Ferry, 7:15 and 11:00 A. M.,
The Bobbs Ferry, Sing-Sing, Peckakill and Hudson Trains stop
at all the Way Sts ions. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal,
Christopher and 3:st-sz. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M.
from Canal-st. for Albany and Trey, stopping at all mail Statlens. M. L. SYKES, Ja., Superintendent

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE M — Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and South-West, can obtain Through Tickets, and sil information concerning routes, fare, &c., ekher by the NEW-VORK AND ERIE RAILROAD, or NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, by application at the Company's Office. No. 133 Broadway, cor. Deyst.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.—The spieudid and superior
steamer METROPOLIS, Capt, Wm. Sipwm, leaves New York
every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock
P. M.; and EMPIRE STATE, Gapt. B. Brayton, leaves NewYork every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4
o'clock P. M.; from Pier No. 3. N. B., near the Rattery. Both
bouching at Newport each way.
Hereafter no rooms will be regarded as secured to any applieach until the same shall have been paid for.
Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispates,
by an Express Freight Train.
WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 76 and 71 West-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILA-DELPHIA, and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—United States Mail and Express Lines: Leave New York Sand 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Through in four hours. Second class \$2.25 in the 10, \$2.75 in 4, and \$3.15 S and 16 A. M. and \$4.75 in the 10, \$2.75 in 4, and \$3.15 S and 16 A. M. and \$5.75 in the 10, \$2.75 in the 10 the

## Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT.-In the matter of the ap OFREMIT COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor. Aldermen and Commonality of the
City of New-York, relative to the OPENING and LAYING
OUT a FUBLIC PLACE, between 86th and 106th-sta, and the
5th and 8th ava, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled
matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or
occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved
lands affected thereby, and to sil others whom it may combern,
as follows, to wit:

matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant to occupants, of all homes and iots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may combern, as follows, to wit:

Int. That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be upposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners at their office, No. 110 Breadway, (room 18,) in this city, on or before the 8th day of November 1835.

2d. That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 10 valued A. M., on the 21st day of November, 1835.

3d. That the Abstract of the said Estimate and assessment, together with our Maye, sof also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Surect Commissioner's Office of the City and Gousty of New York, there to remain until the 15th day of December 1855.

4th. That the limits embraced by the assessment, are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded deed bed and containing as follows, that is to say—on the north by the center line of the blocks between the 2st and 3d ave; on the west by the center line of the blocks between the and states, in the east by the center line of the blocks between the 18th and 117th-sts., on the south by the center line of the blocks between the 18th and 117th-sts., and also all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th-ava, and Broadway between Sid and 42d-sts. as Isld out on the said may of the Commissioners.

Mr. ULSHOEFFER, William And Shara, Baselli Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, A. D., 1850, at the opening of the Court or that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as consiste

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the ap CUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Cammonalty of the City of New Yers, relative to the opening and laying out a Fubile Place between 50 h and 100th-st and the 5th and 8 h-ava, in the City a New York.—Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurged by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter will be taxed by the City of the Supreme Goort, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New York on FRIDAY, the 5th day of the City of New York on FRIDAY, the 5th day of the City of New York Company of the City of New York on FRIDAY, the 5th day of the City of New York on FRIDAY, the 5th day of the City of New York on FRIDAY, and The City of New York on FRIDAY, where York Nov.

MULSHOEFI.

WILLIAM KENT,
L. BRADISH,
WARREN BRADY,
FEREMIAH TOWLE,

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate

of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against THOMAS M. STONIBR, late of
the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with
youthers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jean Baker
Esq., No. I Franklin-square, in the City of New-York, on or
before the twenty fourth day of November next. Dated New
York, the Ziwt day of May, 1835.

JUHN BAKER,
my241aw6moTh\* JONATHANE, LANDON. Executors.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate I of the Gurty of New-Yors, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DOUGSBATY, is of the City of New-York, dec. ased, to present he same with you here thereof, to the subscriber, at the off se of JAMES W. WHITE, No. 31 Liberty. \*\*\*, is the 'y' New York, on or before the two-try fifth day of May heart - Dated New-York, the strength of the New York, the reacts the day of N. vember, 185A.
122 Iswem th PATRICK DEERY, Atminist ator.

The Purisua NCE of an order of the Surrogate of the course of New York notice thereby given to all persons having clavos against DANIEL Wallters, we of the city of New York, decreased, to bresent the same with you there thereof to the absorblers at the office of SAMUEL R. PULLEN, No. 201 Clambers it, in the city of New York, the fourteenth day of November, 1866, the fourteenth day of November, 1866, the fourteenth day of November, 1866, the No. 201 Lawford h. RACHEL WALTERS, Administrator, plf lawford h. RACHEL WALTERS, Administrator,

IN PULSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New-York, rotice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against the estate of WALLIS PARKER,
late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same
with vonchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of N. A.
Chedsey, No. 6 City Hall-place, in the City of New-York, on or
before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 28th
day of Angast, 1856. PHEBE ANN PARKER, Administratiz,
an30 law@mTh\* N. A. CHEDSEY, Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. HALL, late of the city of New-York, Tailor, deceased, to present the same, with vuschers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of E. Ketchum, No. 29 Nassan-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the serventh day of February next.—Dated New-York the 6th day of August, 1856. [su9]aw@mTh] SARAH A. HALL, Administrators.

A FURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH LOUNSBERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with yourders thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward A. Fraser, No. 8.3 Broomest, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighteenth day of February next.—Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of Aunst, 1855.

HELEN S. LOUNSBERY, Administratix.

EDWARD A. FRASER, Administrator. IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of

SUPREME COURT—County of New-York.—

SAMUEL WILLETS, Samuel J. Underhill, and Henry T. Willets, Faccutors, &c., of Andrew Willets, deceased, aginst SUSAN C IGHESTER, Nathaniel Chichester, James Chichester, Flipbajer Chichester, Phebe E. Chichester, Platt Chichester, Jane Chichester, and Louiss Chichester, James Chichester, Jane Chichester, and Louiss Chichester, and Richard Hout.—To the Defendants above named: You are breely summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of Georgian to the subscience of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to snawer the said complaint within the time a pressaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint—David New-York, Oct. 50, 1856.

By Ilandiff Attorney.

CUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROFESSOR HAKE ON SPIRIT MANIFES-TATIONS.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS: By Rezert Hare, M. D. 200., pp. 460. Pairridge & Britan.

The distinguished scientific reputation of Pro-

essor Hare will doubtless awaken a curiosity as to the contents of this volume, even among readers who have been satisted with the incoherent platitudes so loosely put forth as revelations from the spiritual world. No one can accuse the author of prejudice or fanaticism-his mental tendencies have been in the direction of skepticism-and it was not until the pretensions of spiritualism were apparently confirmed by the evidence of the senses that hewas convinced of their truth and reality. His attention was first directed to the subject by the explanation given by Professor Faraday of the phenomena of table-turning. He entirely consurred in the views of Faraday, and took an active part in their defense. At a subsequent period, he consented to visit circles in which spiritual manitestations were alleged to be made, and from repeated experiments became convinced that their production could not be ascribed to fraud or selfdeception. He then contrived an apparatus, which if spirits were actually concerned in the phenomena, would enable them to manifest their physical and intellectual power, independent of control by any medium. The results of his investigations with this apparatus were to him of the most satisfactory character. One of the communications which produced the deepest impression on his mind purported to be derived from the spirit of his deceased father. This is on too extensive a scale for our limited mundane columns, but we must find room for a few of its most characte latic paragraphs. The father of Professor Hare, t may be premised, was a man of more than ordinary stelligence, of excellent education, and of some political note in the State of Pennsylvania.

MY SPIRIT FATHER'S COMMUNICATION.

My son, in communicating with you respecting the feeting of man, I shall endeavor, according to the extent of my capacity and highest perception of truth, lo give you a view, as correct and definite as possible, of the all-important subject in question.

The spirit world lies between sixty and one hundred and twenty miles from the terrestrial angines. The

The spirit world lies between sixty and oce abunder and twenty miles from the terrestrial surface; the whole interme lists space, including that immediately sver the earth, the habitation of mortals, is divided into seven concentric regions called spheres. The region next the earth, the primary scene of man's existence, is known as the first or rudimental sphere.

The remaining six may be distinguished as the spirital sphere.

The six spiritual spheres are concentric zones, or

The six spiritual spheres are concentric zones, or sircles, of exceedingly refined matter, encompassing the earth like beits or girdles. The distance of each from the other is regulated by fixed laws.

You will understand, then, they are not shapeless shimeras, or mere projections of the mind, but absolute entities, as much so indeed as the planets of the solar system or the globe on which you now reside. They have latitudes, longitudes, and atmospheres of seculiar vital air, whose soft and balmy uscularing surrents produce a most pleasurable and inviscorating effect. Their surfaces are diversified with an immense variety of the most picturesque landscapes; with lofty

surrents produce a most pleasurable and invicorating sfect. Their surfaces are diversified with an immense variety of the most picturesque landscapes; with lofty mountain ranges, valleys, rivers, lakes, forests, and the internal correspondence of all the higher phenomeses of earth. The trees and shrubbery, crowned with exquisitely beautiful foliage and flowers of evary color and variety, and forth their grateful emanstions.

The physical economy and arrangements of each sphere differ from the other; new and striking scenes of grandeur being presented to us in each, increasing in beauty and sublimity as they accend.

Although the spheres revolve with the earth on a sommon axis, forming the same angle with the plane of the ecliptic and move with it about the ponderable source; but receive those dipensations from his internal or spiritual correspondence, (a minitual sun concentric with the sun of your world) from that great central luminary whose native brightness and uninterrupted splendor bafile description.

We have no divisions of time, therefore, into days, recks, months, or years; nor alternations of season, and dy the earth's annual revolution; those periods eing observed with reference only to the affairs of earth.

being bounded by time and space, are limited; but with us they are extended in proportion as we get rid of those restrictions and our perceptions of truth be-some more accurate. As order is a primary object in the spheres, there

are of course laws for is preservation. Fundamentally, these proceed through his ministering angels, from the Divine Lawsiver, who commands the angelic social of beaven and rules the inhabitants of earth; who employs meriads of sainistering angels as the means of intercommunication between their Sapreme Haster and his creatures throughout the universe.

The political economy of the spheres has reference only to wealth, which being unbounded and free as air and light, can of course be appropriated by each and every member of society according to his or hor tapacity of reception, the supply being always equal to the demand.

Wealth consists upon earth of those objects of human usury or taste which can only be sequred by means it labor and capital. Other things tening equal the value is generally in proportion to the cost is carred in the production. But in the spheres, such objects exhibiting in profusion, the supply is of course always equal to the cemand, though no less necessary than the air which you breather like it they have no markstable evalue it less is no one who has occasion to have all there is no one who has occasion to buy, all abundantly su piled from a common inexhausti-

being abundantly su practical we have no occasion for gold or silver, which periabeth with the using, but the currency of moral and intellectual word, coined in the mint of divine love, and assayed by the standards of purity and tinth. Our bank, whose charter is eterial, and whose notes are never subject to fluctuations. and always payable on demand, is none other than the great bank of heaven, whose capital stock consists of an infini ude of love, mercy and benevolence of which our Heavenly Father is president and director, and in which his beloved children, the whole human family, are shareholders.

With regard to the social constitutions of the

"spheres," each is divided into six circles or selecties, in which kindred and congenial spirits are united and subsist togs ther agreeably with the law of affinity.

Although the members of each society unite as near as may be on the same plan, agreeing in the most prominent moral and intellectual features, yet it will be found, on careful analysis, that the varieties of character in each society are almost infinite linear as

be found, on careful analysis, that the varieties of character in each society are almost infinite—being as numerous as the persons who compose the circle.

Each society has teachers from those shove, and not unirequently from the higher spheres, whose province it is to impart to us the knowledge a quiree from their instructions and experience in the oifferent departments of science, and which we in turn transmit to those below. Thus, by receiving and giving knowledge our moral and intellectual faculties are expanded to higher conceptions and more exalted views of the great Creator where almighty power is no less displayed in the constitution of spirit worlds than in that of the countless resplendent orbs of space.

We do not, as many persons in the rudimental state imagine, abandon the studies which we commenced on earth, which would presuppose the loss of our reasoning powers and our consequent inferiority to yourselves; but on the contrary, we go on progressing in knowledge and wisdom, and shall progress throughout the bouncless ages of eternity. You being chained down to earth by the law of gravitation are comparatively limited in your resources for information; but we having arrived at a higher sphere of thought and action, and having a more extensive field of vision, can soat higher and further into the wonderful workwe having arrived at a nigner sphere of thought and action, and having a more extensive field of vision, can sear higher and further into the wonderful workings of that mysterious B-ing, who, owing to the infinity of his perfections, must be forever in advance of us, his finite creatures, and to whom, of course, we can hear no relative proportion.

Our scientific researches and investigations are exceeded as the physical properties.

terded to all that pertains to the phenomena of univer-sal nature; to all the wonders of the heavens and the earth, and to whatever the mind of man is capable of conceiving; all of which exercise our faculties and form a considerable part of our enjoyments. The noble and sublime sciences of aeronomy, chemistry and mathematics, again, a considerable parting of and mathematics, engage a considerable portion of our attention and afford us an inexhaustible subject for study and reflection.

In addition to our studies we have many other sources of intellectual, moral and heartfelt enjoyments, from which we derive the most ineffable pleasure, one of which is social reunions and convivial meetings; a coming together of dear friends, brothers, sisters, children and parents: where the liveliest emotion and tenderest affections of our nature are excited, and the fondest and most endearing reminiscences are awakened; where spirit meets in unison with spirit, and heart beats resconsiye to heart.

fondest and most endearing reminiscences are awakened; where spirit meets in unison with spirit, and
heart beats responsive to heart.

Yet individuals united by the ties of consanguinity
are not always linked together, even here, by the
golden chain of love and benevolent affection, since it
not unfrequently happens that there is much more harmony existing among those who are not members of
the same family. Not withstanding that persons who
were intimately acquisited with each other in the
ratural world, and those who are akin, may be and
often are separated, sometimes for long periods, still
they do occasionally meet together; those in the higher
degrees and spheres passing to the lower, while those
in the latter never ascend to the former till fully prepared for such is transition, agreeably to the fixed and
unalterable laws of progression. The periods of such
separations vary according to the relative gradations
of intellectual and moral qualities in each.

The peculiar connections and relations of parents
and children, brothers and sisters, and all the minor
ties of consanguinity, must be forever maintained,
although there may be an indefinite interruption to the
harmonious play of their affinities.

As recards the institution of marriage. I would

As regards the institution of marriage, I would elserve that on earth it is a civil contract entered into by two persons, male and female, murually or otherwise, as the case may be, for and during the term of their natural lives, but which is legally annulled on the demise of either party: so that whether or not it be represent in the suitual world is determined by choice. renewed in the spiritual world, is determined by choice,

not obligation.

Celectial mariage, however, is quite a different affair; it is the blending of two minds in one, resulting from an innate resiprocal love in each; a conjunction from an innate resiprocal love in each; a conjunction of negative and positive principles, forming a true and indiesoluble bond of spiritual union, which human legislation cannot reacu—a marriage which is born of God, and is therefore eternal. It is often asked, "Will all be married in heaven!" I answer, Yes, most assuredly; it rever was designed for man to be alone either on earth or in heaven; each will seek and

most assuredly; it rever was easiped or man to be alone either on earth or in heaven; each will seek and find their counterpart.

Evil or misdirected spirits find their affinities in the second sphere, where the lowest and most undeveloped are associated together, and remain for indefinite periods, but with all the moral depravity and darkness with which they are enveloped, through the benign influence exerted over their perceptive and rational faculties, by higher intelligences, each begins to feel, sconer or later, the low and degraded position he occupies; moreover finding new means of progress, and new sources of contemplation as well as delight, and his capacity of making perpetual arvance nent in knowledge, his intellectual faculties become gradually expan ed, and his moral powers increased. Hence the groveling propensities of his nature yielding to the dicta as of reason, his grosser passions subside, causing him to aspire to higher associations and circumstances, which in turn beget new sants, thoughts, and feelings. We have no sectarian or ecclesiastical feuds; no

We have no sectarian or eccesiastical feude; no metaphysical degraes; nor are we troubled with those ineatishle crawings and inordinate ambitions, so often manifested by mortals; nor have we any taxation for

we derive much pleasure from the exercise of our talents in vocal and instrumental music which far excels the noblest efforts of musical genius on earth. When we convene to worship God in our templ s, whose halls and columns beam with inherent celestial light, our voices are blended together in songs of praise and advarion to the Almighty Author of our feel with the columns of the columns.

existence, from whom all blessing are derived.

From what has been stated, it may be perceived that we are more!, intellectual, and seasitive creatures. Instead of being, as many of you imagine, mere shadowy and unsubstantial entities, we are possessed of cefinite, tangible, and exquisitely symmetrical forms, with vell rounded and graceful limbs, and we no light and also that we can gittle through the yet so light and elastic that we can glide through the atmosphere with almost electric speed. The forced lightnings may flash and the thunders roll in awful reverberation along the vault of heaven, and the rain

mountain ranges, valleys, rivers, lakes, forests, and the internal correspondence of all the higher phenomes of earth. The trees and shrubbery, crowned with saquisitely besutiful foliage and flowers of evary color and variety, and forth their grateful emanations.

The physical economy and arrangements of each sphere differ from the other; naw and striking scenes of granders being presented to us in each, increasing labeanty and sublimity as they ascend.

Although the spheres revolve with the earth on a sommon axis, forming the same angle with the plane of the celiptic and move with it about the ponderable sun, they are not dependent on that body for either light or heat, receiving not a perceptible ray from that penderable source; but receive those di-pensions from his internal or spiritual correspondence, (a spiritual sun concentric with the sun of your world from that great central luminary whose nalive brightness and uninterrupted splendor baffle descrition.

We have no divisions of time, therefore, into days, recks, months, or years; nor alternations of season, annead by the earth's annual revolution; those periods eeing observed with reference only to the affairs of earth.

Although we, like you, are constantly progressing toward perfection, our ideas of time and the seasone offer wigely from yours; with you it is time—with us, sternity. In the terrestrial sphere, a man's thoughts,

ing his more beautiful and excellent spiritual body, and of bringing him into more immediate relationship with the outward world, can serve his purposes no

Beside the topics adverted to, I will briefly call your attention to a low of the most prominent among the bereficial results which will flow from solvitual intercommunior. It will settle the important question, "If a mon die, shall he live again?" It will reduce the fact of the immortality of the human spirit to a certainty, so that the world's knowledge of the fact will not be the result of a blind faith, but a positive polices by. It will show the relation existing between mird and matter. It will make men thicking and ra-tional beings. It will establish a loly and most de-lightful intercourse between the inhabitants of the ker-

tional beings. It will establish a folly and most delight ful intercourse between the inhabitants of the serresial world and their departed spirit fremis. It will
expand and liberalize the mind far teyood your present conceptions. It will fraternize and unite all the
members of the human family in an everlasting bond
of spiritual union and harmonial brotherhood. It will
establish the principles of love to God and your fellows.
It will do away vish seconian bigotry. It will show
that many of the so called religious teachings are but
imposition on the creetuity of mankind, being founded
on the grossest absorbites and palyable ignorance of
the nature of things.

It will give man higher and infinitely more exsited
views of God, and bring him into closer communion
with the author of his being. It will do away completely with the sting of death, and rob the grave of
its terrors. It will teach the sernal progression of the
soul, and show that the time is fast approaching when
the mora condition of the rice is to be vasily improved;
when error is to be abolished and truth is to take its
place; when the glory of the Lord is to be revealed
and all fieth shall see if together! In fine, it will be a
help to the soul in the hour of its adversity, and enable
it to bear up under affliction with noble and hereic forfitude; and when about to lanneh its bark on the
river of eternal life for the fair and beautiful land of
promise, it will be its stay and sheet anchor.

Your father,

ROBERT HARE.

The curious reader who is fond of supernatural
disclosures may find some editication in comparing

disclosures may find some editication in comparing the above statement with the descriptions of the celestial world by Swedenborg, Jackson Davis, and other illuminated hierophants.

Here is a highly poetical parrative of the different heavenly spheres, not precisely in the style of Dante, but still presenting many agreeable pictures

THE SPIRIT MARIA'S NARRATIVE.

THE SPIRIT MARIA'S NARRATIVE.

DEAR FATHER: I promised to give you an account of my entrance into, and life in the spheres. As I said to you on a former occasion, I felt like one just awaking from a deep sleep induced by the deadening influence of an opiate. It was some time before I could collect my scattered scnees. On partially regaining my consciousness I recollected having been sick, and the anxiety of my friends for my restoration to health; and I wordered at the sudden change in my feelings. Those racking pains I experienced had all fiel, and I felt a newness of life which was truly delightful. Indistinct and shadowy forms flitted before me. On closely inspecting them I perceived that they were my departed friends. It was then that I fully realized the change in my condition. My first and greatest concern was for those who seemed so inconsolable at my loss, and for whom I still entertained the most devoted love and affection. My vision becoming gradually clearer, I perfor whom I still entertained the most devoted love and affection. My vision becoming gradually clearer, I perceived among the group my brother William ready to receive me. He was clothed in a garment of living light, and closely resembles you, dear father in form and features. He addressed me in the following language: "Welcome, thrice welcome, my beloved lister, to the regions of immortality! I have been your guardian angel through life, and have looked forward with pleasure to talk happy reunion." I was now informed by him that I must leave my treasures on earth. This gave me some uneasiness, but being assured that I should visit them again, I chearfully accompanied him in his upward flight.

Surprise and delight pervaded my existence when I beheld those friencs bound to me by the ties of consanguinity ready to receive me and fold me to their hearts.

Gliding swifty upward, on gaining an elevation of some sixty miles from the earth's surface, we passed into the second sphere; on entering which a tremor seized me. A moral darkness pervades the atmosphere, which renders it gloomy and uncomfortable in the extreme. The inhabitants are dark and dismal in their appearance, and are continually tortured with the pangs of a guilty conscience. Here disorder and confusion reign supreme, each spirit vying with the other in rendering discord more discordant. We passed on rapidly, leaving the second sphere and its undeveloped inhabitants behird.

On approaching the third sphere, we were met by a company of angels from the seventh sphere, among whom I recognized my bro-there who died in infancy. They had attained the stature of men. I now felt that law of affinity which binds us so cheely together drawing me toward them, and I was enabled at once to single them out from the multitude which accompanied them. With smiles they greeted me, asyinz, "Welcome, dear sister; another link is added to the chain of love which

with smiles they greeted me, sayinz, "Welcome, doar sister; another link is added to the chain of love which binds us together. One by ose they shall be removed from earth till the chain is completed here."

We next entered the third sphere, where comparative order reigns. There I perceived many spirits intently listening to a teacher, whose theme was the sphiest of progression.

subject of progression.

Anxiously desiring to reach my destlay, we quickly passed to the rou th sphere. How different the scene! every thing looked bright and beautifut to my enraptured sight. It seemed like an enchanted land. Thou-

sands of flowers scented the sir with their otorifersus perfume, and ranturous strains of mu-ic thrilled me with delight! We now approached a beautiful tem-ple devoted to the science of the harmony of sounds. In it music in all its departments is taught. O, father, could you hear the master spirits of song, who lived ages ago on earth, a tuning their iostruments to har

could you hear the master spirits of song, who lived ages ago on earth, attaning their iestraments to harmeny, your senses would become entranced. Music, being conceives in heaven, is sent forth to earth to elevate man, and attract him to our great and beneficent Father. I perceived that the fourth sphere was to be my abiding place for the present.

On my return to the second sphere, it looked somewhat different to me, for, having lost my fear, I could more closely inspect the place and its inhabitants. The country, as far as my vision could penetrate, seemed like a vast desert, without a green spot to relieve the eye. Its derizens are aren straggling here and there, with no fired object in view. All are seeking to minister to their perverted tastes. Some are holding forth in loud tones, and painting in false and gandy colors the joy of their home; others, who occupied high stations on earth, hang their heads in confusion, and would fain hide themselves from view; but they are taunted with rude jests, and told that their "pride of position will avail them nothing here." One heart-sickening feature of this place is the absence of children. No purity can exist where such evils abound. "The loud laugh, which bespeaks the vacant mind," is heard realing forth in deriving a service of the seader from its deriving a service of the seader from its heart realing forth in deriving a service of the seader from its heart realing forth in deriving here the teachers from

heart-sickening feature of this place is the absence of children. No purity can exist where such evits abound. "The loud langth, which bespeaks the vacant mind," is heard realing forth in derision, as the teachers from the higher spheres approach the motley group. Some, in whom the work of regeneration has commenced, are seen ascending the spiral stairway of progress which leads to the third sphere.

The beauty of the third sphere far transcends that of earth. The scenery is endlastly diversified with spiritual objects, corresponding to things of your planet. Mountairs and valleys, hills and dales, rivers and lakes, and trees and plants, lead their enchantment to the recene. The inhabitants of this sphere are axious for instruction. The teachers from the nigher degrees are listened to with profound respect and attention.

I saw many persons whom I knew in the rudinental state. I met a spirit yesterday whom I have seen in your company before he left the form. I felt attracted to him. On approaching him, he smitingly said, "Why do you take such an interest in me, fair being? I know you not." "True." I replied, "but I saw you in my father's company before you left the earth, and was present once when my brother gave you a communication, which, by the way, you received with much incredulty: therefore, I feel constrained to speak to you." He thanked me, saying, "I never believed in the immortality of the soul; consequently, it was not strange that I should doubt the spirits." "Your scepticism," I replied, "was houset; therefore you will rise much sooner in the scale of progression. A sincere unbeliet is better than false professions." Here I left him, and followed a mu titude was were just entering a magnificent temple, where a teacher was to address them. This structure is immensely large and exquisite. magnificent temple, where a teacter was to address hem. This structure is immensely large and exquisitely symmetrical in its proportions. Many stately columns support its roof, each surmounted by a ca of chaste design. The material of this temole is sical lar in appearance to stablester, but transparent. To lar in appearance to alabaster, but transparent. The seats are semi circular, forming an amphitheater, in the cener of which stood the speaker, Chansing. With uplifted bands he invoked God's blessing on all mankind. With what breathless attention all listened to the glowing words of eloquence which fell from his lips! This is the true worship of the soul. His text wate: "The light that is within you." He dwelt at some length on the importance of self-slevation, as a means of progressing others. Hy spoke of the moral bond of moion which binds the race together. "When one individual," said he, "is degrated, all "must suffer." His discourse abounded with clear and energetic thought.

As we passed from this temple, I met my friend of yesterday. He remarked that he had learned mush from the speaker who had just addressed in. He said that his mind, before entering the spheres, had been

that his mind, before entering the spheres, had been much troubled about the future, although light had begun to dawn on his mental horizon. 'Hope,' said he, 'with her cheering countenance, had almost deserted me, and the world appeared like a droary will derness. Spick and dishoartened, I laid me down to

recruit my subsusted energies. An anconscious period in tervened, and them burst on my corraptived vision the glorious morning of the resurrection in all its loveliness; and with it came a bright messenger of light to bear me on ward and upward to the boundless regions of progressive wisdom, where my untrammeled spirit can soar aloft to study the woodrous works of Almigh'y God."

In the fourth sphere the scenery is characterized by still more beautiful landscapes; the grass appears of a greener green, and the flowers are more gorgeous in their hoe, and the hirds sing still more sweely. Shall lied you to this parterre? Here you perceive the hisy with its almost shaped haves, and stamens delicately three with the faintest crimson; by its side is the blusburg rise. Here you abserve the myrtle, the emblem of love, and the passion flower, which speaks of a deathless passion. All have an interior language which spirits alone can fully comprehend. The tree here are somewhat different from those on earth. This is a strange looking case. Its trues is very straight, and runs up to an immense hight without brasches; its top is sum outled by tafts of beautiful spiral-shaped silvery leaves; by its side stands one of very different appearance, whose depending branches. The the graceful willow bend beneath their grateful shade. Here, too, are sparkling streams, murmuring caseades, and goahing fountains, and trees bending beneath their load of golden fruit; and here are temples devoted to the arts and ecience s.

Now, coar father, led not a school on earth rise up

the aris and relience.

Now, cear father, let not a school on earth rise up before your imagination. Our schools and systems of instruction differ sixely from those in the ruitmental athere, insamuch as they are are more beautiful. We use neither books nor charts, but the said of substance of each subject is presented to the student, whose mind at once perceives its internal meaning. In this way are solved the most difficult problems.

Let us enter this bullating devoted to the teachers from the seventh sphere. See the multitude througing its portate. Before we enter, let us glance at its exterior. It is circular in form, and beautiful in its architectural design. Its spiral columns are entwined with the rubest flowers, which yield a ceiticine fragrance. As you enter this temple, its freshed vanitar room of the third of the group stants the teacher, Melancthon, who suffered in the cases of religious freedom. His countenance is mild and anagels, but he still trains that fearless spirit which characterized him on earth.

Here comes a band of beautiful children carrying wreaths of flowers is their hands. They are singing, and they is able to the shand a breety child just escaped from earth. How happy it seems! It is quite unconscious of the change in its countition.

Let us now wend our way to the fifth sphere. This size is in a still greater degree heavenly. As far as the eye can reach are seen lovely villag, magnifes an temples, forset crowned hills, and gendy unfulsting plairs. Let us go up this avenue, shaded with lofty as camores; this is the residence of H. K. White. How enchanting the spot! It is a low cettage cambeous the miss to fire an advance, which, by interlacing, form beautiful arbors with arched enchange the spot. It is a low cettage cambeous the promession of the spiral schools, in this place of the spiral and tone-yould entire the spiral schools. It is, indeed, the beautiful are said and none-yould entire the promession of the most group and the first place of the part and of the spiral schools, i

heaven's great central sun, in whose genial warmth and golden flood of tiving light spirits find life sternal.

In addition to Professor Hare's statement of various experiments performed under his super. vision, which tend rather to confirm the results of previous operators than to throw any absolutely new light on the question, a great variety of alleged facts are adduced from other writers, intended to substantiate the existence of spiritual mediums, and to illustrate their capacity for the revelation of truth. A large space in the volume is also devoted to the discussion of different theological points, showing an essential discrepancy between the prevailing views of the Christian world and those inculcated by the manifestation, in question. In regard to the main subject, which Professor Hare has attempted to elucidate, we find but little in his suggestions adapted to remove the difficulties which have from the beginning attended the phenomena under consideration. The intrinsic character of the communications which be brings forward among his strongest arguments in favor of spiritualism, is suited rather to awaken distruct than to produce conviction. They are marked, in general, by a tone of rose-water sentimentalism, -an insipid, mystic, theosophic spirit-a sort of dreamy, oriental, voluptuous languor,-which makes one blush for the want of manliness which would seem to characterize the denizens of the spiritual world-If a more intimate intercourse with such whising namby-pamby individuals is the necessary conse quence of a release from flesh and blood, we should be tempted to adopt the old Hebrew platform and eling to a long life on earth as the greatest of all conceivable benedictions.

ON THE USE OF IODIDE OF ETHYLE AND OTHER HYDRO-CARBON COMPOUNDS IN PULMONARY CONSUMPTION: By HANRY FISHER, M. D.

The pamphlet bearing the above title has been written for the purpose of arging upon the medical profession the claims of a class of remedies which have been recently used, and are said to be eminently bereficial in the treatment of consumption. The wo:k embodies the views of Turnbuil and other eminen; writers, interspersed with several striking auggestions of the authors, growing out of experience in using the remedies indicated. Medical readers and others interested will do well to peruse the pamphiet, whose simple professional tope of expression contrasts favorably with the bombast too often made use of in announcing improvements in science.

JOHNSON'S Philosophical Charts (A. W. Ranney) is a novel apparatus for the study of Natural Philosophy, consisting of a series of diagrams illustrative of the main principles of the science, together with au explanatory key showing the purpose of the drawing. The charte are ten in number, and are mounted on oth and rollers, so as to be adapted for convenient reference. They are especially in ended for the use of common schools in the absence of the costly mechanical apparatus which is represented in these dia grams. The plan of this work exhibits no common ingenuity, and in the hands of experienced teachers can scarcely fail of a successful practical application.